A friend in South Carolina sends us the sub-Joined letter and prefatory remarks for insertion in the Intelligencer, and we give them a place with pleasure. Mr. BRYAN is an old and well-known Whig of Charleston, and we are fully convinced no less of the correctness of the opinions he expresses. in regard to the temper of the South, than we are of the sincerity of his admonitions to the Whigs of the North. They deserve to be heeded by men of all parties in the North who value the Union.

The gentleman who transmits the articles writes: "The Secessionists of South Carolina have been defeated, and I think it probable that a move will be made at the next session of the Legislature to repeal the Convention acts, but there is one reason why I should like to see the Convention meet, ly of fancy goods, was in Adams & Co.'s New Haven Exbelieving as I do that it could no longer do harm to the Union. That reason is, that it would break up our rotten borough system, by which the little parishes in the low country are able to keep the so badly mangled. It was a melancholy reminder of how State in constant hot water. As our State representation is now arranged, a parish of forty votes has as much power in the Legislature as an upcountry district of five thousand. Gen. Houston last year was perfectly right in his controversy with Mr. RHETT on this subject, but he did not know his own ground, and was therefore defeated. It is, as he says, a rotten borough system, but not rotten teresting to see some of these sanguinary statistics. in the way he stated it. For example, he said that we require a large property qualification to vote. This is a mistake; residence alone gives the right to vote. The disparity consists in the arbitrary division of the State into two parts, upper and lower, and in giving to the lower an equal share in representation, independent of all considerations think any one will allow it is, in view of the vast injury either of property or population ; so that if the lower schioved by its being improperly done,) would demand saladivision had but one-tenth of the people and onetenth of the wealth of the State, it would still have one-half of the representation in the Legislature."

PRON THE CHABLES FON " NEWS." To the Editor of the Charleston News:

SIR: The following letter was written in reply to an ad dress received from the joint corresponding committee, which address had been ad pred by the General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men of the city and county of New York, and ordered to be sent to the working Whigs of the

The object of the address is to inculcate the paramount importance, over all mere party views, of those considerations which regard the welfare of the whole country. It considers the preservation of the Constitution and the Union as essentiel to that welfare. It requires the abandonment of all sec tional views for the general good, and that we should know no North, no South, no East, no West, nothing but the whole country. It demands a steady adherence to the Compromise in good fai h as essential to the repose and existence of the Confederacy.

The letter now published as a reply sets forth lucidly and eloquently the rea one for a faithful adherence to the principles laid down in the address, so far particularly as they may affect the position, the sentiments, the proceedings of the Whigs in the South, and of all others in the South who are honestly and earnestly solicitous to preserve the Union of the States, and who yet see that the Union cannot be preserved unless a sound public opinion in the Northern States shall s'ernly rebuke and crush the mischievous men and parties that plot its overthrow. I have no doubt that the letter will be read with pleasure by all who desire the preservation of the Union and the peace and repose of the country.

CHARLESTON, SEPTEMBER 10, 1851. GENTLEMEN: I have read with extreme pleasure the letter which you have addressed to the working Whigs of New York, which you have done me the honor of forwarding

If the Whigs of the great State of New York will plant themselves upon the compromise of 1850, they will render unity of the Whig party. Nothing short of this will preserve the integrity of the party, and enable the Whigs of the South to maintain their old and cherished relations with the Whigs of the North. The Whigs of the South, as a body, have sustained the compromise at every hazard and at every cost. They feel that they seek no more than a just return, when they ask the Whigs of the North to accept and acquiesce in the compromise as a final settlement of our sectional strifes. The Whigs of the South cannot realize that the Whigs of the North, in adopting the compromise, make concessions to the Union then the Whige of the South have done in accepting and maintaining it. If we make inte common ground, it will, in my opinion, the well for the party.

There is, I hope and believe, conservative virtue enough in the South to maintain the Union on the basis of the compromise: if there be not corresponding conservative virtue in the North-and especially in the great and controlling Commonwealth of New York-I could have no hope for the party, and indeed none for the country. If this measure of we come to sum up the three years' errors, the whole amount justice be denied to the South, the Whig party of the North is only about six hundred and forty millions of dollars would be valueless, indeed hateful. It would be regarded that's a'l. It was unquestionably upon the recor by all lovers of the Union at the South as an enemy of the tion of Mr. WALKER that the whole revenue policy of the Union, and, as they loved the Union, would seek its over- United States was upturned, and all this was predicated upon

And suffer me here to remark that the danger to which the Union has been subjected has stirred profoundly the patriotism of the people. They are now keenly alive to any who will not take the trouble to think for themselves are dething which may aff ct the Union, and watch with jealous ceived, we drop the subject, or rather leave it to more comanxiety every movement which may threaten its safety. In the presence of danger to the country, Whige and Democrats alike, at the South, have abandoned their parties that they might be true to the Union. It is scarcely necessary to suggest that, fresh from such sacrifices, they are not in a temper to own brotherhood with or tolerate any party or any man who shows not a kindred spirit and is not prepared to make like sacrifices. The Union-and the compromise as essential to it-has been the test and standard at the South. Democra's are and have been supporting Whigs, and Whigs Democrats, to maintain this faith. The Union men of the South, irrespective of party, will apply this test to the men and parties of the North, and accept or reject them as they come up to or depart from it. I venture nothing in saying that no candidate for the Presidency, be he Whig or Democrat, can obtain the vote of any one Congressional district in the entire South who would not concede as much to the South as is demanded by an acceptance and acquiescence in

And you will permit me further to observe that the South has accepted the compromie, not because it was in all Things acceptable. They have received it and embraced it as an alternative ; they take it as our fathers did the Constitution; they are willing and content to stand by it as a new Constitution, necessary to the peace and unity of the country, in a conjuncture and condition of things not contemplated nor provided for by the wise men who laid the foundations of the Republic. The symmetry and unity of theory may not Le observed in the present settlement, as they were not in the Constitution; but if good sense, good temper, and good faith he brought to the interpretation of the compromise, I an sure that no section of our common country need feel that per sunum. Children of both sexes are educated at the public expense, to consume a gallon of beer, when under sin there was intention to wound its feelings or violate its essential rights. The conclusion must force itself upon every unblassed mind that no insult was meant, no practical injury has been we ught by the compromise.

I can only hope, gentlemen, as I have hope and lave for the Union, that your views will prevail, and that the position of the White of the State of New York-indeed the people of your State, including both parties-may not longer be the occasion of offence, and an argument in the mouth of all who seek the overthrow of the Union. The Union and the South heap with prod gal hands benefit supon your city and extra pains to make drut kards, paupers, and criminals.

[Rochester American.]

which savors of a narrow and sectional temper or views will deeply offend. New York is properly looked to to set an example of the most generous patriotism. A ready and cheerful spirit of accommodation, the warmest and deepest national sentime an uncalculating devotion, above all other things, to the Cor giant city and wonderfully prosperous commonwealth. I take courage from the conviction that your people will vindicate their exalted principles, and that the result of their deliberaions will be to fortify the Union, and give renewed hope and nergy to its friends every where.

I am, gentlemen, most truly your friend and fellow-citi GEO. S. BRYAN.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, October 28, 1851.

I have just been looking at a mass of mashed me the office of Adams & Co.'s New Orleans and Mississip Valley Express. This "wreck of matter," consisting mainpress car at the lamentable smash-up, near New Rochelle last Saturday night. Some of it is spotted and imbrued with blood, perhaps that of the express-conductor, (who was badly bruised in the face,) possibly that of the victims who were small a matter human life and safety are in the calculations railroad directors and managers in comparison with the wages of conductors, engineers, brakemen, and switch-tenders!

It is a fact notorious as it is culpable that the railroad companies employ, almost universally, very unintelligent, irresponsible, and unsafe men as switch-TENDERS. How many lives and limbs have been sacrificed by their stupid blunders ? Did you ever see it estimated ? It would be in-

But why are such incompetent persons employed at a duty which requires acute perception, a good memory, and, combined with activity and watchfulness, a thoughtful apprecia-tion of the responsibility? Simply because they will work for LOW WAGES. Their services may be had for only a dollar a day, while the right kind of men, properly qualified, physically and mentally, for this important duty, (for important I ries of from \$600 to \$800 per annum. Even so; and the railroad companies will find it the best economy in the long run (aye, and in the short run, also) to offer such induce ments to proper men to do this work.

I think that the accident on the New Haven road, ascribed to the switch-tender, demonstrates this fact. Let us reckon what it would cost that company to employ fit persons a good pay, instead of make-shifts at low wages. We will suppose that there are, or ought to be, forty switchenders between New York and New Haven. At \$300 each per year, (which I presume to be their pay,) the annual aggregate of forty incompetent switch-tenders would be \$12,00 ), while the salaries of forty good, responsible, proper men at \$800 each, would amount yearly to \$32,000. Here we see a difference of \$20,000 per annum; a large sum, truly, but not so large as the loss to the New Haven railroad by this single accident on Saturday night last. Money is easy, but the speculators who bought stocks in

the early part of last week, in expectation of a rise by this time, are disappointed. Stocks continue to decline. Sterling exchange is worth a premium of from 101a10 per cent. The first opportunity to ship specie to England will be by the Southampton and Bremen steamer pext

Saturday. Seaman & Muir's affairs have turned out much worse tha believed it possible, though there is not a whisper against their integrity. Jacob Little, "the Wall street money-king," has made a proposition to his creditors for the liquidation of

his effairs, which is an acceptable one, I learn. The complaint of a duller business season than usual i

general among the merchants.

free-trade, or that which approximated to free-trade, would do for us; and to show conclusively and beyond cavil the vast advantages the tillers of the soil must derive from the passage of the measures be suggested, he submitted an array of figures which we beg leave to examine this rainy afray of figures which we beg leave to examine this rainy afternoon by way of killing time. There is a common saying "figures never lie." In the case before us we do not say they do or do not lie; but the exhibition of them is certainly not very creditable to the wonderful sagacity of the ex-

He "emply said that if his plan of revenue were adopted, our exports would be in 1848 \$222,898,350. They were \$132,932,121, showing a slight error of \$89,966,229. He solemaly said that our exports of 1849 would be \$329.959.993 ; but they were only \$132,666,955, showing

another little error of \$197,293,038. He also with equal solemnity said that our exports of 1850 would be \$488,445,056; but they were only \$134,900,265, showing another trifling error of \$353,544,791. And when his estimates !

Having briefly shown by facts what blunders are son times perpetrated by men in high places, and how people petent hands-the present Secretary of the Treasury and the able practical man now at his elbow.

In conclusion, we take leave to say to the ex-Secretary that if time had proved his estimates correct, or even approximating to correctness, this country would be the most prosperous on the face of the globe, and Europe would have found it impossible to liquida'e the talance due us. And, further, if our exports for 1848, 1849, and 1850 had been only half of what he predicted they would be, the financial -not yet ended-would not have occurred. NEAR PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 24, 1851. O. P. Q.

Strep.—There is no better description given of the approach of sleep than that which we find in

one of Leigh Hunt's papers : "It is a delicious movement certainly, that of being well nestled in bed, and feeling that you shall drop gently to sleep. The good is to come, not past; the limbs have been just tired enough to render the remaining in one posture delightful; the labor of the day is done. A gentle failure of the perceptions comes creeping over; the spirit of conscious-ness disengages itself more, and with slow and hushing de-grees, like a mother detaching her hand from that of her sleep-ing child; the mind scems to have a balmy lid closing over it; 'tis more closing—'us closed. The mysterious spirit has gone to take its airy rounds."

BEER DRINKING IN ENGLAND -We have been reading Porter's "Progress of the Nation," (Great Britain,) and have been amazed at the extent to which the guzzling of beer is practised in England. On page 592 is a brief account of an sylum containing one hundred and thirty-nine persons, chiefly young persons of both sexes, (children, like those in our orphan asylum;) where each iomate consumes sixty-three quarts of milk and sixty-three gallons of beer, as rations years of ace, in leasthan six days the year I und.

In another asylum for little girls, of whom one hu and if y-eight are supported, they consume 13,201 quarts of milk, and 16,272 quarts of beer in a year. An asylum for little boys, containing six hundred and forty-six, consumes 9,540 galons of milk and 12,888 gallons of beer per annum. If the author of this work did not stand high for the accuheir money to give twelve thousand eight hondred an as a part of their daily food. It is beginning early, and taking

KOSSUTH.

Our Paris Correspondent has sent us translations of the several documents relating to the application of Kossuth to pass through France on his way to tution, in its fulness and integrity, are obligations sacred as grat- England. The first is the letter addressed by itude, which ever press upon the heart and conscience of your Kossuth to the Prefect of the Bouches-du-Rhone.

On board the steam-frigate of the United States of America, Mississippi, in the roads of Marseille SEPTEMBER 27, 1851.

MONSTRUB LE PRESET : Delivered from my banish friends of humanity, I have just arrived at Marseilles on board the Mississeppi, sont expressly to my aid by the Government of the United States. I come to ask from the Government of the French Republic free passage and protection to cross France, having the intention to go directly to England. I am in company of my wife and of my three children, whom I desire to place in education in London before passing to the United Sa'es to thank the people and the Government for the generous succor with which they have been so good as to honor my misfortune. My secretary and his family, the tutor of my children, two officers and a dominant of the secretary and his family, the tutor of my children, two officers and a dominant of the secretary and the secretary and desired the secretary and the secretary and desired the secre mestic, form my suite. I place my demand, which rests mestic, form my suite. I place my demand, which rests mestic, form my suite. I place my demand, which rests mestic, form my suite. I place my demand, which rests mestic, form my suite. refet, and I have the honor to assure you of my most dis-neuished consideration. L. KOSSUTH.

The answer of the Ministers at Paris to this etter was communicated by Telegraph to the Prefect, who addressed it to the American Consul, by whom it was made known to Kossuth. The following is a translation of it:

MARSELLES, SEPTEMBER 27, 1851.

MONSIEUR LE CORSUL: I have the honor to inform you that, by a telegraphic despatch which I just received, the Minister of the Interior announces that the request made by M. Kossuth to pass through France on his way to England cannot be granted. M. Kossuth, whose passports have not been vised for France by the Minister of the French Republic at Constantinople, having been only allowed to land at Marseilles in consequence of the desire expressed by him in the interest of the bealth of his wife and children, I must consider him as still on board the American frients Mississippi. sider him as still on board the American frigate and therefore make known, M. le Consul, throu

M. Kossuth, after receiving this refusal, and when on the point of leaving Marseilles, sent the subjoined Address to the " Peuple," the Socialist ournal at Marseilles :

TO THE DEMCCRACY OF MARSEILLES. CITIZERS : The Government of the French republic hav ing refused me the permission to travel through France, the people of Marseilles, obedient to the outburst of one of those generous impulses of the French heart which are an unfathomable source of the greatness of the nation, has honored me by a manifestation of its republican sentiments—a manifestation honorable in its motives, manly in its resolution, peaceful in its ardor, and majestic in its calm, as nature—that great image of God—before a storm. I have heard my name mingled with the song of the "Marseillaise" and the cry of "Vive la République," the only legal cry in France, the only cry whose lawfulness has been purchased in the blood of the martyrs of liberty. It is so natural to love liberty, so slight an evil to suffer for her; it is almost less than a simple duty; but there is supreme glory in the thought that one is identified with the principle of liberty in the eyes of the French people. I do not desire glory, but that glory I accept that I may deserve it. I accept it as a testimony of the fraternity of the French nation with the people of every country. I accept it as the word of safety for the dear land of my birth. To you, Frenchmen and republicans, be the honor assigned of saving; to us, poor Hungarians, that of deserving to be saved! We shall deserve it. My nation will deserving to be saved! We shall deserve it. My nation will understand the appeal of your brotherhood, will be proud of it, and answer it bravely, as should do those who are honored by being called brethren by the French people. These are the only thanks worthy of the good people of Marseilles; worthy the manifestations made, not in my honor, but in that of my nation; and for my nation, not in that of the past, but in that of the future. Permit me not to speak again of the referred of the Government of the French republic to grant

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE FIGURES.

When people set themselves up for rare sagacity, or become great by the commendation of their friends, it may be useful for the future to survey the past, especially as it may show that we are all erring mortals.

Some five years since the policy of the country was materially changed upon the recommendation of a distinguished gantleman then the Secretary of the Treasury. He urged this change with some skill—it will not do to say ability—this change with say that of the french for Govern liberty, the sentiment of duty and fraternity, were in my

Marseilles roads, on board the frigate
Mississippi, of the U. S., Sep. 29, 1851.

prises; and he is said to have manifested much dissatisfaction that the frigate Mississippi was not

However commendate it may be to uphold the character of this country as a place of refuge for the proscribed of all denominations, and to express with becoming warmth our adherence to the great cause of freedom throughout the world, it is fitting, before we select any of the fugitives who have reached our shores for the reception of honors due to the good and to the great, to ascertain how far they deserve them. Under ordinary circumstances we should have been content to leave M. Louis Kossuth to proceed, without any further comment from ourselves, from his Turkish prison to his in hand, to receive this aspiring author and chief of a disas-trous rebellion as if he combined in the highest degree the qualities of a patriot and a statesman, we are called upon to state in a few words the ressons for which we regard this appeal as a gross delusion and imposition on the feelings of the public. The Common Council of the city of London, with its accustomed sense of propriety, and its recently sequired experience of foreign affairs, has taken the lead in this demonstration. The Hungarian agents in this country have been laboring for some time past to give it *éclat* through that portion of the English press which has placed itself in their hands. And in the present absence of any topic for the public diversion between the closing of the Exhibition and the commencement of the winter every effort will be made, perhaps with some success, to convert M. Koseuth into a lion before

Constitution, and as a supporter of those principles of limited monarchy which are still happily rooted in the affections of the people of this country, is as absurd as it would be to confer similar distinctions on similar grounds upon Mazzini or Louis Blanc. Indeed, after the exposition of his principles with which M. Kossuth has just tavored the Democrats of

with success on a credulous and enthusiastic people, were the principal causes not only of the frightful contest which desolated Hungary, but of the intervention of foreign armies in the war, and of the ultimate subversion of the ancient Constitution of the land. That Constitution was in fact annihilated from the time when Kossuth took a prominent part in the Government; and the assembly of his creatures which sate at Debreckin no more resembled the Diet of Hungary than the Barebones Parliament resembled the Legislature of the British Constitution.

he was not exonerated from the charges then brought again him. All traces of the procedure in this case were careful destroyed during the period of his government. He subsquently became a public writer of considerable elequence a notoriety, and was brought into the Diet by the influence Count Zichy at an ensuing election. In this position he I came the leader of the extreme Radical party in Hungar which was undoubtedly prepared for action even before the occurrence of those events in the spring of 1848 which proved so favorable to their designs. Indeed, upon the first outbreak of the revolution in Vienna, in March, 1848, Kossuth received a popular ovation from the mob in that city. Immediately afterwards the Hungarian movement began. The first step in it was the formation of a Magyar Government, composed of all that was most enlightened and illustrious in the nation. Count Louis Batthyany was Prime Minister; Szechenyi, Esterterbazy, and Eötvos were its leading mem-bers. These eminent men agreed that, in the formation of a Cabinet upon liberal but constitutional principles, it was de-sirable and prudent to put a check upon the revolutionary facsirable and prudent to put a check upon the revolutionary fac-tion by offering a place amongst themselves to Kossuth, as leader of the extreme party. They flattered themselves, and Louis Batthyany in particular, that their superior influence would correct his viclence, and that his conduct in the manthe Imperial Government and the personal aggrandizement of a single man. In the commencement of October, 1848, the Imperial Commissioner, Count Lamberg, was murdered on the bridge of Pesth; the crime remained unpunished by Kossoth during his entire government; but he hastened to take advantage of it by illegally declaring the permanence of the Assembly, and openly defying the authority of the Crown. The step was made at that time by him from reform to revolution, and from Parliamentary resistance to civil war. The terrific outbreak of the 6th of October in Vienna followed, which was begun by a regiment of grenadiers tampered with by the Husgarian ascents of Konnard Community contends that it is a large of the community contends that it is a large of the community that confidence in the humanity and prudence of the community contends that it is a large of the community that confidence in the humanity and prudence of the community contends that it is a large of the community that confidence in the humanity and prudence of the community contends that it is a large of the community that confidence in the humanity and prudence of the community contends that it is a large of the community that confidence in the humanity and prudence of the community contends that it is a large of the community contends the community c became the mere expression of Kossuth's personal will, con-trolled only by the jealousy of the military cammanders. He wanted nothing but military skill and experience to be absoliberties was already obliterated. Undoubtedly he exhibited at this time considerable ability in administration, and an extraordicary command of that species of tumid eloquence which was suited to the people he had to lead. He scrupled as little as Mr. O'Connell to affirm whatever suited his purpose, and he obtained the same unbounded results from popular credulity. Thus, to give circulation to the worthless paper notes which procreded in unlimited abundance from his banknote press, he caused the people to be persuaded that the Austrian bank notes were worthless, but would be exchanged by the Government for its own peoer. By this contrivance Austrian bank notes were worthless, but would be exchanged by the Government for its own paper. By this contrivance money was raised for external use and the internal currency of the revolutionary assignate extended. On one occasion, in the course of the winter, we are credibly informed that a mock embassy, purporting to arrive from the Grand Seignior, was seen to enter Peeth or Debreczin, in order to lead the people to suppose that the Porte had declared against the Austrians. The grand act of his Government was, however, the declaration of the deposition of the House of Hapsburg, on the 14th of April, 1849. This measure was strongly repugnant to the prevailing opinion of the Assembly, and even of his own colleagues, the Ministers; for they were well aware that their only chance of success lay in treating with the Emperor for the maintenance of the Constitution. But Kossuth was resolved to push matters to the last extremity. He made a dramatic appeal to the members of the Diet, assuring them that the circumstances of the country required this last sacrifice; that a Congress was about to open at Verons, at which Hungary and of Austria was to terminate the struggle by an equitable negotiation, preserving the rights of sovereign and of people; but that Kossuth, chiefly with a view to the maintenance of his own supremacy in and by the revolution, forced matters on to the last extremity, until he arrived at the catastrophe which has ruined and enslaved his unhappy country. That is the offence with which we hold him chargeable in the rast is the offence with which we hold him chargeable in the eyes of history, and no greater offence can be committed. That is the character assigned to his policy by the most eminent members of the Liberal party in Hungary; and nothing can be more characteristic of their opinion than the fact that Count Casimir Batthyany, who stuck to him longest, and had to have his imprisonment has been expended him with a party of the control of the Marseilles roads, on board the frigate Mississippi, of the U. S., Sep. 29, 1851.

There are in both England and France, as we learn by the latest advices, many who disapprove of the above Address, and our Paris correspondent thinks that "the American people generally will not fail to find much that is objectionable in its spirit and form." It elicited from the London Times on the 9th instant an article respecting Kossuth which is mentioned as having attracted a great deal of attention in England, and which it may gratify the curiosity of our readers also to see. We therefore copy it below.

We learn from letters received in this city that it was M. Kossuth's desire to stop at Naples, Genoa, and Marseilles, in which places he claimed to have many friends to his future European enterprises; and he is said to have manifested much

A Centous Figure.—A gentleman of this town having a rattlemake in a box with tin bars, put a rat in, to see his permitted by her orders to touch at those ports, intimating that he was thereby "a prisoner still," and suggesting that the desired indulgence would be sanctioned by "the people," if the Government should disapprove it.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF OCTOBER 9.

However commendable it may be to uphold the character of this country as a place of refuge for the proscribed of all

DEATH OF THE WIFE OF GOVERNOR UJHAZI.-We re gret to at nounce the death of this lady, which took place on the 11th of this month, at New Buds, Decaur county, Iowa. Intelligence of this event was received in this city last night, in a kuter from Governor Ujhezi to Major Tochman and lady.

The wherable Hungarian patriot, in announcing the sattidings thus concludes his letter:

"The cup of my sorrows is full. I have lost my belove. wife! She departed this life after a few days' illness. Could I have preseen that my exile was to shorten her days, I would have given my head to the foes of my country to preserve the life of the best of mothers. Your most affections'e, unfortunate friend."

[Washington Telegraph.]

Organise a Mounn.—The workmen on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad opened an Indian mound on Saturdsy, the 18th, on the farm of B. McMechen, Esq. The mound was about seemly feet in diameter and eleven feet high. Nearly on a level with the surrounding earth were found an altar of atone, evincing the action of the fire; west of north of the alight declination from the head to the feet. This body was covered to the depth of a foot or more with ashes, in which the relt was still manifest to the taste, as we are taid. The hody was temarkably perfect, and was mostly preserved.

Thus ended an excursion the bere recollection of which the relatives still manifest to the taste, as we are taid. The hody was temarkably perfect, and was mostly preserved. the sait was still manifest to the taste, as we are t.ld. The body was temarkably perfect, and was mostly preserved. Around this body were twelve others, with their heads cen-tering toward it, and feet projecting. No articles of art were found except a polished stone tube, about twelve inches in length.—Wheeling Gazette.

A TRUE LAWTER. - Alexander Hamilton was once ap-

sissic people, were the THE LYNCH LAW EXECUTERS IN CALIFORNIA

PROM THE NEW TORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISES. It will be remembered that when first the dtelligence reached us that a so-called "vigils e committee" had been formed at San F. Jeisco on Lynch-law principles, and that, instead of endeavoring to make the courts purer and pre efficient, the committee assumed to be independent of and superior to the law and its officer we deprecated the whole movement as containing the very easence of anarchy and misrule, as a fact substituting violence and an irresponsible authority for recognised suth before the commencement of the late struggle, and we therefore confine ourselves to the fact that judicial proceedings were instituted against him some years ago for misconduct in the performance of a trust in the county of Zemplin, and that he was not exonerated from the charges then brought against him. lence and an irresponsibly authority for recognised nstitutions with officers an nable to the people. We saw in that step the introduction of a principle that sooner or later must work mischief; fo principles are indestructible and ever operative, and must roduce results. The emergency of the ase was pressed in reply; and we were told that in no other way could life ap property be protected; that the commitsee were all hororable men ; that the popular sentiment was entirely with them, a fact which undoubtedly was at one time but too true, as was shown by the hideous longing for an execution evinced by the populace when Whittaker and

The ground assumed in these columns with refe the "vigilance committee" system was, that it was wrong in principle, and must therefore eventually become evil in pracby the people, and never by them legitimately transferred to the vigilance c mmittee; that it was not merely a local usurpation of magisterial and executive power, but a violent opence position to the laws and constitution of the State-a despotic administration of life and death, of unheard-of punish agement of the finance department would be such as to arrest him in his further error. In times of revolution, however, daring carries the day. Before three months had elapsed Kossub had gradually undermined all his colleagues, and subvered those who had brought him into power. They all show of mercy and forbearance, or even decent ceremony. subvered those who had brought him into power. They all show of mercy and forbearance, or even decent ceremony, uccessively retired in dismay, for they foresaw that the abyse tions was truly horrifying, and more than justified our cen-sures and prophecies. Its effect upon the people is thus de-

lution, and from Parliamentary resistance to civil war. The terrific outbreak of the 6th of October in Vienna followed, which was begun by a regiment of grenadiers tampered with by the Husgarian agents of Koseuth, and by "navvies" also set on by the same individuals. The object of that convulsion and of the murder of Latour was simply to effect a diversion in favor of the insurrectionary Government in Pesth. It is essential to semark that from this time forward this Government became the mere expression of Koseuth's personal will constitute that community that confidence in the humanity and prudence of the community contends that if the committee were so wanting in vigilance as to permit the authorities to take the prisoners from them, they should have let the matter pass, and determined to be more careful in future; but this breaking into the prison, and, in a spirit of retaliation upon the authorities, hanging these guilty men on a Sunday, is an outrage which the better part of the community cannot be an outrage which the better part of the community cann made either to canction or tolerate. This committee will after only be commended for any lawful efforts which the may use in bringing criminals to justice; but the time is past when this community will permit them to become judges and

tee unpopular, was an effort on the part of many of its lead-ing men to get up what some have called "a land-monopoly ticket" at the recent elections. This has caused some to be-lieve that the extensive land claimers and wealthy men will, in some way or other, use this vigilance committee to favor their own selfish ends. I do not know whether these fears are groundless or otherwise; but the truth is the committee has no longer the bone and sinew of this community with it and it is safe to infer that no man will ever again be execute

That the vigilance committee is losing the confidence of re flecting men, and even becoming the subject of suspicion and vil surmising, is not to be wondered at. The only marve is that such a despotic and dangerous power has been permit ted to establish itself upon its present basis. But what wil follow this reaction of public sentiment? Will the members of the committee themselves be safe from reprisals? May not the same people who were so delighted when the committee stole prisoners from the city jail, and gave an exhibition of a double execution on the Sabbath, may not this same populace take its second thought and join the authorities in demandin from the committee the evidence of its legal right to condemn and hang men for crimes which the constitution does no ounish with death? And how are the committee prepared for such a day of reckoning? It is one thing to suspend a man from a beam and jerk him up and down until he is killd, as in the above Sunday execution, amid the howlings of a gratified mob, and it is another and widely d fferent thing tional tribunal, which, by the silent but unceasing operation of a great principle, has recovered its authority with the peo-

PASSING THROUGH AN ICEBERG.

Extract from a Journal kept by a Seaman who the Arctic Expedition of 1850-51.
Sunday, June 30, 1850.—Moored to an iceberg; we

her calm ; sky cloudless and "beautifully blue ;" surround ed by a vest number of stupendous bergs, glittering and glistening beneath the refulgent rays of a mid-day sun. A great portion of the crew had gone on shore to gathe the eggs of the wild sea-birds that frequent the lonely ice bound precipices of Baffin's Bay, while those on board had retired to rest, wearied with the harassing toils of the preced-

To me, walking the deck and alone, all Nature seemed to me, waking the deck and alone, all value seemed hushed in universal repose. While thus contemplating the stillness of the monotonous scene around me, I observed in the offine a large iceberg, completely perforated, exhibiting in the distance an arch, or tunnel, apparently so uniform in its conformation that I was induced to call two of the seamen to look at it, at the same time telling them that I had never read or heard of any of our arctic voyagers passing through one of those arches so frequently seen through large bergs, and of those arches so frequently seen through large bergs, and that there would be a novelty in doing so, and if they chose to accompany me I would get permission to take the dingy (a small boat) and endeavor to accomplish the unprecedented feat. They readily agreed, and away we went.

On nearing the arch, and secertaining that there was a suf-

On hearing the arch, and secertaining that there was a sufficiency of water for the boat to pass through, we rowed slowly and silently under, when there burst upon our view one of the most magnificent specimens of Nature's handiwork ever exhibited to mortal eyes; the sublimity and grandeur of which no language can describe, no imagination

Fancy an immense srch of eighty feet span, fifty feet high, and upward of one hundred feet in breadth, as correct in its conformation as if it had been constructed by the most science of a little of a beautiful space of a specific space of a little of a beautiful space of a specific space of a little of a beautiful space of a little of a li

rent the whole breadth of the arch, and in a perpendicular direction to its summit, showing two vertical sections of irregular surfaces, "darkly, deeply, beautifully blue," here and there illumined by an artic sun, which darted its golden rays between, precenting to the eye a picture of ethereal grandeur which no poet could describe, no painter portray. I was so enraptured with the sight that for a moment I fancied the "blue vault of heaven" had opened, and that I actually gazed on the celestial splendor of a world beyond this. But, also ! in an instant the scene changed, and I awoke as it were from a delightful dream to experience all the borrors of were from a delightful dream to experience all the horrors of a terrible reality. I observed the fracture rapidly close, then again slowly open. This supendous mass of ice, millions of tons in weight, was affect, consequently in motion, and of tone in weight, was affoat, consequently in motion, and apparently about to lose its equilibrium, capeize, or burst into fragments. Our position was truly awful; my feelings at the moment may be conceived, but cannot be described. I looked downwards and around me, the sight was equally apparently in the very sea seemed agitated. I at last shut my

at this moment swakens in me a studder; nevertheless, would not have lost the opportunity of beholding a scene of awfully sublime, so tragically grand, for any money, but would not again run such a risk for the world.

We passed through the berg about two P. M., and at ter o'clock the same night it burst, sgitating the sea for milestance.

CHINESE GEOGRAPHY.

PROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The war of England with China has produced results of great magnitude and importance, in a wide extension of the field both of commercial intercourse and Christian benevolence. But the results already realized are small in comparison with those which may be expected to accrue from the impetus given by that event to the Chinese mind. Inquiry and investigation make slow and silent progress in the search for truth; and time is ever longest in maturing those fruits of knowledge and wisdom which constitute her choicest gifts to mortals. Maps of the World procurable at this day in Canton bookstores exhibit the "Middle Kingdom" with an area eighteen times that of the other countries inserted therein : the Great Wall excludes from it the sparse population of the Siberian regions on the North ; in the ocean that washes the west, England, France, Holland, Portugal, Gos, Persia, and India are delineated from north to south, at various distances one below the other; and in the southwestern corner, Siam, Burmah, and Spain; in the eastern and southern waters, Japan, Jave, and Sumatra are interspersed with the other islands best known to the Chinese. But the erroneous views imparted by such publications are beginning to be dis carded by the better informed of the population; and a Chiness of distinction, "His Excellency Su Kiu, of Wutal, in Shansi, the present Lieutenant Governor of Fuhkien," has written and published a Universal Geography well adapted to destroy the conceit, and dissipate the ignorance of the rulers and scholars of Chins, by proving to them the existence and showing them the position and resources of numerous other great and powerful nations.

The author acknowledges with candor and gratitude the aid he received in the preparation of his work from the Ame rican missionary, Mr. ABERL. While at Amoy, on public luties, in 1843, he caused part of a collection of maps belonging to the American to be copied and translated; and subsequently, having become interested in their study, he and gleaned from them all he thought worth retaining. The information thus sedulously obtained he corrected or corroborated by conversation with foreigners from the West. The lections so verified he arranged with his notes into chaptere. which gradually expanded to the size of volumes. "In this way," he says, "have I done from 1843 till now, for five years, winter and summer, in the intervals of official duties. making this pursuit my relaxation and amusement, and hardy omitting a single day in which I did not do something at t." His friends and fellow-officers formed the highest opin-

ion of the performance, called it the Ying Hugan Chi-lich or General Survey of the Circuit of the Seas, and persuaded him to get it printed. Four of them, and amongst these H. E. Liu Yunko, the then Governor General of Fuhkien and Chehkiang, wrote prefaces, all of which are published with the work. They commend the author's "minute research and thorough collation of his materials;" and declare that his fitness for accomplishing such a task is not seen in his love for the wonderful, but in his description of what is proper." Still they are by no means insensible to the extent and novelty of his developments, and dwell with delight on the minuteness, lucidity, and comprehensiveness of his descriptions. "One leisure day," says the Treasurer of Fuhkien, "he showed it to me, and on looking it over, only once, perceived that even desert wilds and remote corners and by-places, as well as the kirgdoms of the world, were all described as plain as the lines on the palm of the hand; it was like lighting a lamp in a dark room.",

Gov. Su describes the globular shape of the earth, and declares that the water covers more than three-fifths of its surface. To the general survey of the world and its divisions he devotes only the brief space of eight pages. On inspecting the maps drawn by "Occidentals," he was struck with surprise at seeing a South Frozen Ocean delineated. "Men generally were aware of the Northern Frozen Ocean, but were ignorant of a Southern Frozen Ocean ; . . and I supposed it became hotter as one went southward, until, at the South Pole, the stones crackled and the gold melted." The contrary doctrine he attributed to ignorance or error; "but, on inquiring of the American Abeel, he told me that there was no doubt of its being so." The author affirms his own confidence in Mr. Abeel's representation, "but is quite sure that he will not be believed in this by his readers." His mind has become so expanded by his studies, and by intercourse with enlightened foreigners, as freely to admit the dices are not entirely discarded, as is obvious from the quotation above, in which he speaks of his countrymen as that he invariably calls foreign potentates kings or lords, re serving the title of emperor exclusively for his own sovereign, yet he mentions other nations always in terms of respect, and never applies to their inhabitants those contemptuous epithets and degrading appellations which till lately were always used by the Chinese in speaking of foreigners.

The several divisions of the world are so described as to mpress the mind previously uninformed with tolerably accurate views of their extent and importance. A general ummary of the history of each of its several countries, with an outline of their political institutions, is given; their present condition and relative resources are pretty accurately esimated; even their social institutions, manners, and cusoms have formed the subject of curious investigation to the author, and his account of them presents a ludicrous mixture of truth and error. He says that in England "the men constantly listen to the commands of the women ; the whole country follows this custom ;" and that " the skirts [of Engfish women] are long and sweep the ground ; there are five or six of them fastened to the waist, one above the other. Both sexes love cleanliness, and daily bathe themselves in tube." This about the skirts is emphatically true of New York ladies; and though it may seem to be in contradiction of the virtue ascribed to them, in common with men, in the first clause of the next sentence, it is quite reconcilable with the residue of it, and would seem to render the practice indicated therein an indispensable consequence.

A curious error occurs in the following paragraph append-

ed to, in the main, a very accurate description of Rhode Is-land. It will be seen that, in the location of the Colossus, the author confounds Rhodes with Rhode Island:

Fancy an immense arch of eighty feet span, fifty feet high, and upward of one hundred feet in breadth, as correct in its conformation as if it had been constructed by the most scientific artist, formed of solid ice of a beautiful emerald green, its whole expanse of surface smoother than the most polished alabaster, and you may form some slight conception of the architectural beauties of this icy temple, the wonderful work manchip of time and the elements.

When we had got about half-way through the mighty structure, on looking upward I observed that the being was rent the whole breadth of the arch, and in a perpendicular direction to its summit, showing two vertical sections of irregular surfaces, "darkly, deeply, beautifully blue," here and be set down as extremely nonsentical."

Governor Su introduces his description of the United States

with a history of the settlement of the country, and the subrequent revolutionary war of independence. The character of Washington commands his unqualified admiration. He concludes his introductory summary as follows : "It is evident that Washington was a remarkable

"It is evident that Washington was a remarkable man. In devising plans he was more decided than Chin Shing or Wu Kwang; in winning a country he was braver than Tsau Tsau or Liu Pi. Wielding his four-footed falchion, he extended the frontiers thousands of miles, and then refused to usurp the regal dignity, or transmit it to his posterity, but first established rules for an elective administration. Where in the world can be found such a public spirit? Truly, the sentiments of three dynasties has all at once unexpectedly appeared in our day? In ruling the State he promoted and fostered good customs, and did not depend on military merit; in this he differed from all other nations. I have seen his pottrait; his air and form is grand and imposing in a remarkable degree. Ah! Who would not call him a hero?"

In another place, recurring to Washington, he exclaims.

In another place, recurring to WASHINGTON, he exclaims Can any person, in ancient or modern times, among the people of the Far West, be compared with him ?" This book has produced a profound impression in Chin

The people read its statements with interest and surprise, and ask with credulous wonder if they can be true. Just in pro-portion as it elevates foreigners in the estimation of the Chinese, will it depress their own insufferable conceit, and open I may also observe that the two men who were with me in the boat did not observe that the berg was rent until I told them, after we were out of danger, we having agreed, previously to entering the arch, not to speak a word to each other, haustless treasures for the enrichment of their cou-lt is matter of congratulation that the first great tr which the Chinese must acknowledge their indebt